

Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

J. A. & E. ESTILL, Publishers.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1869.

Lincoln's Election very Doubtful—A "Succedaneum" Wanted.

We have conversed with some of the principal men of the State within a few days past and we are assured that the election in Ohio is not legal and that the vote cannot be counted. This is because Governor Dennison failed to issue his proclamation for the election according to law. If the election in Ohio be void, which there seems to be but little doubt of, either California or Oregon go against Lincoln it defeats him. In this state of affairs the chances are in favor of Gen. Lane being President. There is no reasonable doubt about both California and Oregon going against Lincoln.

Should Lincoln be defeated in this way, which we look upon as highly probable, the Black Republican office-seekers will do some rare "cussing." They must not, however, fault the Democrats for it since it results through the lapses of their "Succedaneum" Governor, "W. Dennison."

We did our best to prevent the election of Dennison but the Republicans turned a deaf ear to our warning voice, and now let them reap the fruits of his incompetency.

Presidential Election.

We know but little more about the Presidential election than we did last week. Lincoln's plurality in Ohio is from 40,000 to 44,000. The Bell vote is about 12,000; and the Breckinridge vote some 12,000; leaving Lincoln a majority of some 15,000 or 20,000. So soon as we get reliable accounts from the several States we will publish them.

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

First District—John Law, Democrat; Second District—Jas. A. Graves, Dem.; Third District—W. McKee Dunn, Rep.; Fourth District—W. S. Holman, Dem.; Fifth District—Geo. W. Julian, Rep.; Sixth District—Alfred G. Porter, Rep.; Seventh District—D. W. Coches, Dem.; Eighth District—Alfred S. White, Rep.; Ninth District—Schuyler Colfax, Rep.; Tenth District—Wm. Mitchell, Rep.; Eleventh District—L. P. C. Shanks, Rep.

Infamous Conduct—Judge Douglas Invited in Montgomery, Alabama.

[From the Southern Confederacy.]

We learn from a highly respectable gentleman, who arrived in this city on the evening train, direct from Montgomery, that Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, on his arrival in Montgomery, was met with a shower of rotten eggs. Think of it, patriots of the South! A distinguished American citizen, a law-abiding man, a patriot, a statesman, a gentleman holding high position in the councils of the nation and one who is to-day the candidate of a great party for the highest office in the gift of a free people, to be offered the greatest conceivable indignity. And what place was it that Mr. Douglas received such treatment? At Montgomery, the home of Wm. L. Yancey, the gentleman who has been mainly instrumental in bringing this government to the very verge of destruction.

And because the patriot and slandered Douglas chooses to meet the summons of his fellow citizens in Montgomery, he is greeted on his reception in that city by rotten eggs, and the yells and hisses of demons and fanatics.

Mr. Yancey has recently canvassed the Middle Northern and Northwestern States in the dissemination of his factious and disorganizing dogmas, but in every instance he has been met and treated like a gentleman. But when a distinguished opponent, a friend of the Constitution and the Union, visits the home of Mr. Yancey, he is met with rotten eggs and other indignities.

After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, Mr. Douglas was burnt in effigy and pelted with rotten eggs by abolition fanatics, for his defense of Southern rights, but it never occurred to us that the same Douglas would receive such treatment at the hands of a Southern people. Has Mr. Douglas done anything to merit such treatment? Think of it, men of Georgia, those who heard him at Kingston, Atlanta, Macon and Columbus. Whether are we tooting?

Will the conservative masses at the South of Georgia, endorse such conduct as that shown Mr. Douglas by the Breckenridge party at Montgomery? Union men, Constitutional men, lovers of your country and your country's honor, only think of it.

Good Girl.—A German woman, near the residence of Rev. Henry Elliot in Helin, Minn., who has been absent, on Wednesday last saw a huge bear make its way into the kitchen, already cooked and primed for a mess of fresh pork. The poor lady had no idea of parting with her fat hog, and picking up a steel stake, made for the bear. Mr. Bruin, his mouth watering for the breakfast before him, paid but little attention to the woman, but pitched into the porker. A lucky blow from her hands with the stake across the nose of the bear, while he was engaged with the hog laid him out—dead as a herring. Such a woman is worth having. She is worthy to be the wife of a Daniel Boone or any one else.—*Gloucester Register.*

HENRY WARD BEECHER in his able and amusing lecture on "Young America," says: "Youth and age are together drawing the car of life, though they may not move unitedly in the harness, the one cupping and the other plodding along modestly. There is always an old and a new national life; there is a young France, a young England, a young America; and thank God, now a young Italy."

A FARMER in Scotland hooked a large pike, weighing 12 lbs., and let it for dead upon the bank of the river, opposite his house, but his dog happened to brush past it, the fish caught him by the tail, and although the dog, in his haste to get home, plunged into the river and swam across, the pike did not let go until the dog had reached the farmyard, and had assistance from the farmer.

ANOTHER BROADSIDE FROM THE SOUTH!

SECESSION ACTUALLY BEGUN!

COLONIAL FLAG RAISED!

Civil War Commenced!

Georgia Follows South Carolina!

RESIGNATION OF JUDGES, COLLECTORS & MANIFESTO OF GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA.

The telegraph despatches from the South fully confirm all our predictions as to actual secession, revolution and civil war. The following will show the earnestness of the people, lead on by their Governors, Collectors, Judges and Mayors, being full and solemn commitments by official acts, manifestoes and speeches, to actual secession and consequent dissolution.

Read the despatches:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 8.—The Speaker of the House last night received a dispatch from Virginia, tendering the services of a volunteer corps in the event of South Carolina's secession.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—Edward Radford spoke last night. He said South Carolina independence had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by South Carolina's secession. His speech was rapturously applauded. Other stirring speeches were made.

Efforts were made yesterday to wait for Southern county operations, but failed.

A State Convention is to be called, and secession is certain. The election of delegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the Convention meet on the 15th.

Messrs. Boyce, Bonham and Keitt urged the call and immediate action.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—A large body of citizens called on the resigned federal officers last night, they were greeted with enthusiasm, the officials returned thanks in spirited addresses. A dispatch in the *Concise* says Buchanan will resist nullification but not secession.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 8.—Gov. Brown in a special message to the Legislature, thinks but few States will meet the Southern Convention and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia. He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying the judgment of civil war for the restoration of any measure necessary for the restoration and future protection of their rights. He referred to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our government, and portrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts subsequently. He is pointedly severe on Massachusetts laws, and says, if the laws of Massachusetts cause plunder from Georgia's citizens, that State must be compelled to compensate them. He advises reprisals, and says, let us meet unjust aggressions and unconstitutional State Legislation with just retaliation. He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizing of such amount of money or property of any citizens of such offending and faithless States, for indemnifying the losses of citizens of Georgia. He recommends Legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States out of Georgia. He says Georgia has the right as soon as Northern goods are brought into Georgia to tax them as she deems proper. He advises the passing of a law taxing goods and merchandise twenty-five per cent, introduced after the 1st of January. He manufactures in, or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York Wisconsin, or any other unfriendly States, and the tax to be remitted when the unfriendly Legislation is repealed, should such Legislation prove ineffectual, he recommends the repeal of all parts of the penal and civil code protecting the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist.

He says: In my opinion the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he is unworried by the confidence of the people of Georgia who renounces to vindicate her honor at any cost, and maintain her constitutional rights at every hazard. He believes the long-tail recommended will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the Union of the States. It will destroy sectional controversy and narrow down the issues to a contest between individual States. He says if the Legislature fails to enact laws he recommends that the people should rise in their might and at the ballot box demand their enactment. The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide to act for herself so long as all the States abide in good faith by the constitutional obligations. No State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others; any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession, for cause was only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the States.

The message fills twenty-two closely printed octavo pages. A full review of offensive Northern Legislation concludes thus:

For the purpose of putting the States in a defensive condition as fast as possible, preparing for the emergency which must be met sooner or later, he recommends the sum of a million of dollars to be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and prompt provisions made for raising such portion of the money as may not be in the Treasury as fast as the public expenditures require. Millions for Defense—not one cent for Tribute, should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for concession or compromise of our rights, we should reply, the argument is exhausted and we now stand on our arms.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—Jas. Conner, District Attorney, has resigned. Messrs. Colcock, Collector, and Jacob U. S. Deputy Collector, have notified the President of their resignation.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—The mass meeting by the citizens to-night was the largest ever held here.

Capt. Jno. W. Anderson was chosen President and Chas. Way, Sec'y.

The following resolutions were moved by Capt. N. S. Barlow, seconded by Col. Henry R. Jackson, and supported in an eloquent and patriotic speech by Hon. W. Law, Bell elector of the State at large, and were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm:

We the citizens of the county of Chatham, ignoring all party names and issues

cordially unite in the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, ought not and will not be submitted to.

2. Resolved, That we request the Legislature to announce this opinion by resignation at the nearest practicable moment to communicate to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and cooperate with the Governor in calling a Convention of the people to determine the mode and measures of relief.

3. Resolved, That we respectfully commend the Legislature to take immediate consideration the passing of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any unusual embarrassment of the commercial interests of the State, consequent upon the present political emergency.

4. Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature to take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the State.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent with delay to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State who are hereby requested to lay them before the Houses of which they are respectively members.

The Colonial flag of Georgia was raised this P. M. on Green's monument, Johnson's square, in the presence of an immense multitude. Addresses were made and great excitement prevailed. Capt. Jackson, Mayor Johnson and others are now addressing immense crowds of citizens in Johnson's square.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—The bark *Jos. Grey*, owned by Cushing's Boston Line, lying at our wharves under instructions from the owners has hoisted the Palmetto flag and fired 15 guns.

AGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night for the formation of a club of minute men. Spirited addresses were made and a large number of men enrolled.

Our Southern exchanges begin to come in teeming with threats more terrible than the inquiries to those people in the South who stand in the way of an immediate dissolution of the Union.

The Georgia Confederacy, a Douglas paper says:

A few more days, and, in all probability, the genius of Liberty will have departed. The scepter of a constitutional Union will be dragged from the proud hands of the Republic, and with polluted hands torn into fragments, and scattered to the four winds of Heaven, by phrenzied fanaticism! God grant that it may be otherwise. But the signs of the times tell us too plainly that a great and momentous crisis is upon us. A crisis that none can foresee its consequences. A crisis that this government has never experienced. And a crisis that this government is not likely to survive.

The people unfortunately have been misled, deceived, and betrayed by ambitious politicians, until many, yea, thousands, unconsciously, are ready to plunge their country into ruin. Preparations are being made of the most intolerant and proscribed character by the Breckenridge party, to murder and destroy the property of those who may differ with them on the election of Lincoln, in their mad scheme of dissolution.

We find the following remarkable document in the *Mobile Register*, of recent date:

THE GEORGIA MURDER BILL.—In his speech Saturday night Mr. Forsyth read a Bill, or rather the project of a Bill, said to be the production of one of the Senators from Ga., and to be introduced into the next Legislature of that State, "for the better protection of slaveholders and their property." The reader will feel disposed to join in the manifestations of astonishment of that immense audience on Saturday when he read the provisions of this remarkable Bill. It has been published in several Georgia papers, in some without comments, and has been still more extensively discussed with heated breath in private circles. It coolly and deliberately proposes to legalize murder and arson, and to allow all the thousands of hell to riot at will with the lives and property of Southern born men. A man committing murder, even in the most fiendish shape, it is not that would have to be tried, but his victim, for the conviction of the deed of having exercised the functions of a federal office would be complete justification of the deed. All the processes of law that ensure justice even to the basest of felons are to be suspended; a whole class of offenders are to be condemned by wholesale; the evidence is to be supplied by individual malice, hatred or revenge and the sentence is to be executed before the evidence is furnished or the trial commenced. If you think we mistake the bearing of the bill, read it for yourself!

A BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OWNERS OF SLAVES IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

WHEREAS, one Abraham Lincoln, a Black Republican, has been elected President of the United States, for four years from the fourth of March next; and whereas, it is evident to every man of sense and honor, that the election of Lincoln and his associates will be followed through the Government of the United States for the destruction of the slave interests of the South; and whereas, the safety of the South requires that the question should be met with the most vigorous measures upon the part of the people of the sovereign State of Georgia; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to receive a commission from, or hold an office under the President of the United States, or to fulfill the duties belonging to any of the offices of the United States Government, within the State of Georgia, which may have been conferred upon any citizen or resident of the State of Georgia by any previous Administration of the United States Government.

Be it further enacted, That if any individual, or individuals, after the 4th of March next, perform any duty by virtue of any order or commission emanating from the United States Government, or any branch thereof, such person shall be deemed an outlaw, and shall suffer death in any manner which it may please any good and loyal citizen of said State to inflict.

Be it further enacted, That if any citizen of the State of Georgia, or any other citizen of the State of Georgia, who shall be no longer a property of said outlaw.

Be it further enacted, That in all cases of law, and that is to be the bounded duty of every citizen, to see to it that his rights are respected and all wrongs speedily redressed in the forms provided by law.

Resolved, That the genius of our institutions forbids the punishment of a citizen without a fair trial by jury.

Resolved, That the assumption by individuals, however influential and respectable, of any powers of government is subversive to all civil liberty and that its tendencies are fatal to the vital interests of the community.

Resolved, That if the existing laws are insufficient for the protection of the rights of our citizens, the proper course is to apply to the Legislature to amend and modify them as the interests of society may require.

Unusual excitement prevailed at the time and during the meeting, which was addressed by Col. Cummings, Wright, Cone, Montgomery, Ford and others. Conservative sentiments generally prevailed.

The resolutions, as announced, were adopted.

A northern man named Thayer, a Homeopathic Doctor and a former resi-

dent, recently returned, was charged with uttering abolition sentiments. Thursday night he was ordered to leave the city, refusing, he was waited on by a crowd this afternoon. The crowd which increased to several hundred was addressed by several citizens, some urging summary proceedings and others milder course; while the crowd was so engaged Thayer was conveyed off and escaped in consequence of the entreaties of his wife and children.

The feeling is gradually widening and deepening into hostility to the Yankees among the Partisans.

A military Convention of the State will be held next Tuesday at Milledgeville.

Gov. Brown's Special Message has been approved. During its reading in the Legislature there was warm applause.

A delegation of South Carolinians are visiting Georgia.

Secede and conservative Georgians have mounted cockades.

We have not a line from Charleston.

W. H. Walker, Brevet Lieutenant in the Army who was reported to have resigned his commission will be a candidate for the command of a Volunteer battalion. The election will be held on Saturday night.

It is reliably reported that several hundred thousand Minute Men are already enrolled at the South and the enrollment continues.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 9.—In the Senate to-day the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill calling for a Convention for the second Monday in January, to take into consideration the danger incident to the present position of South Carolina in the Union, and take measures against the same. After a brief discussion the bill passed, yeas 44, nays 1—the dissenter differing about the time limit. The election is to take place on the Tuesday previous to the meeting of the Convention in the House.

Debate took place on the resolutions to send a commissioner to Georgia; some members speaking in favor of co-operation with other States, and others for separate State action.

In the Senate notice was given of a bill providing police regulations concerning persons from States hostile to slavery.

Eight thousand Minute men are drilling here to-night.

Services of volunteers have been offered from Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Charleston despatches state that an unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to remove the Government arms from the Arsenal in the city to Fort Moultrie.

There was great excitement in consequence. The shipping hoisted the Palmetto flag and the steamers' whistles saluted it. Immense resistance meetings are to be held here and at Charleston to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Placards are posted about the city calling a convention of those in favor of organizing a corps of minute men.

MOBILE, Nov. 9.—A Battalion of Cavalry is about organizing and will be offered to the Governor of the State.

LATER.

MOBILE, Nov. 10.—The military companies of this city; fully armed and equipped, tendered their services to the Governor.

Our citizens are all unanimous for disunion.

A plan for secession will be organized next week.

The Governor, Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, both the Senators and all the Congressmen save one, are for disunion.

The city of Mobile will be against secession. But nine-tenths of the country districts are for disunion.

The minute men are organizing, and will have 30,000 members enrolled by the 1st of January.

A meeting of the leading politicians of the State of all parties has just been held, and resolved to assist at immediate convention.

The citizens endorse the action of their leaders.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 9.—Resolutions that the election of a Senator be moved to Monday, the 12th, and other days, were proposed.

Mr. Harris, of Worth, favored the earliest time, as it was well known by Georgia papers, and when elected that would instantly resign if the interests of Georgia and the South required it.

Mr. Oliver favored the earliest day.

He objected to keeping the candidates here on expense.

Mr. Jones urged the longest delay.

He regarded the present time for deliberation, and they needed all the light that could be obtained before acting. A few weeks might develop important matters that ought to be known before election.

Mr. Spaulding moved that the resolutions lie on the table for the present.—Adopted.

A bill was introduced heavily taxing manufactures from each State as are nullified the Fugitive Slave Law.

Also for prohibiting the citizens of offending States from suing in the Courts of Georgia.

Adjoined to Monday.

AGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—A large meeting of the citizens was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, Mayor Blodgett presiding.

The Mayor stated that he had received information that two of our citizens had been notified to leave by unauthorized persons, and that this meeting was called to consider whether we should protect ourselves by upholding the laws, for the preservation of order, or allow an unauthorized man to take the law out of our hands.

The Chairman selected a respectable and influential Committee, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we live under a government of laws, and that is to be the bounded duty of every citizen, to see to it that his rights are respected and all wrongs speedily redressed in the forms provided by law.

Resolved, That the genius of our institutions forbids the punishment of a citizen without a fair trial by jury.

Resolved, That the assumption by individuals, however influential and respectable, of any powers of government is subversive to all civil liberty and that its tendencies are fatal to the vital interests of the community.

Resolved, That if the existing laws are insufficient for the protection of the rights of our citizens, the proper course is to apply to the Legislature to amend and modify them as the interests of society may require.

Unusual excitement prevailed at the time and during the meeting, which was addressed by Col. Cummings, Wright, Cone, Montgomery, Ford and others. Conservative sentiments generally prevailed.

The resolutions, as announced, were adopted.

AGUSTA, Nov. 10.—9 P. M.—The secessionists are holding a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-night.

The Savannah resolutions were unanimously adopted, after being amended as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the only remedy for the election of Abraham Lincoln is immediate secession.

This resolution was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the South are due to the brave and gallant men of the North, who attempted to roll back the tide of fanaticism at the late election.

Resolved, That this meeting is pledged to a vote of taxation to raise a million of dollars to arm and organize the military of the State.

A further resolution was then adopted, condemning the action of the citizens meeting this afternoon and declaring the resolutions adopted by that meeting did not express the sense of the community.

Col. Anderson, of Savannah, is now addressing the meeting, arguing in favor of decided and immediate action of the South.

The most intense excitement prevails.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 10.—The Legislature of Georgia yesterday refused to fix a day for the election of U. S. Senator to succeed Alfred Iverson, agreeing to postpone the ballot until the action of the State is determined.

A bill calling a Convention of the people will pass in a few days.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 10.—On the opening of the House of Assembly to-day the Speaker announced that he had received a communication from Mr. Chesnut resigning his position as a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Whalley offered a resolution that the resignation be accepted. He said that what, under other circumstances, would be regarded with regret, would be only recognized as an act of loyal devotion to South Carolina.

Mr. DeLaurens made a report from the committee on raising means, recommending a bill for the postponement of the act requiring the banks to have one-third of gold and silver to two-thirds of their issue.

This report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Aldrick made a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, making amendments to the Senate bill calling a convention of the people, by inserting that an election be held on the 6th of December instead of the 17th of January, and that the Convention meet on the 17th of December instead of the 19th of January.

After discussion, the bill as amended was passed unanimously.

The Senate this evening agreed to the House amendment and the bill finally passed.

It is expected that Georgia, Florida, Texas and Mississippi will go with South Carolina.

The news of the resignation of Mr. Toombs is hailed with great enthusiasm.

This evening a great crowd has assembled in front of the Congress House, numbering over two thousand men.

The minute men were also out in great force, marching down the main streets, and making a grand display of fireworks.

Judge McElroy and Messrs. Conner, Colcock and Cunningham addressed the crowd.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

PRACTICAL SECESSION.

The excitement here is unaltered, and business seems entirely suspended. The election of Lincoln being conceded, the question of seceding is discussed in every circle. The resignation of federal office-holders in South Carolina leads to the belief that that turbulent State means something. The current rumors of the seizure of Fort Moultrie are not credited here for by the more candid and conservative, though prominent South Carolinians are said to be in consultation with high functionaries here.

SECESSION CODE IN BAD ODOR.

The Constitution has a brief article on disunion, said to have been written by Mr. Cobb, which is denounced on all hands.

Both evening papers are out with able articles against secession, and for sustaining Lincoln's administration.

A MARVELOUS CHANGE.

The States, which a year ago, during the Harper's Ferry excitement, openly advocated an attack on Republican buildings, to-day severely condemn the disgraceful outrage of last night.

A large conservative feeling pervades all minds here, save only a few extremists.

A SOUTHERN ANTI-SECESSION MOVEMENT.

To-day, Ex-Senator Pratt, of Maryland, called on Gen. Cass, to see if some means could not be devised by which the President could call a convention of all the States choosing to be represented, for the purpose of denouncing secession, and making conciliatory propositions. Gen. Cass replied, that he knew no way to bring about such a convention, except by the voluntary action of the States themselves.

A UNION DEMONSTRATION.

The Bell and Everett party held a mass meeting here, and resolved to buckle on their armor and fight for the Union. Now and then a cockade is seen in the streets.

THE CORWIN-HODGES LETTER.

Corwin's letter to Hodges states that there is no doubt of Lincoln's determination to enforce the laws; and it is intimated that Lincoln will cause its publication, in order to calm all fears that may be entertained relative to his course.

A recent meeting was held to-day, at which it is understood that grave state matters were discussed.

LATER.

Nov. 9.—No apprehension exists in official quarters that any effort will be made to seize the forts or other public property in the South, as no such movements would be tolerated by the authorities of the States in which they are located. The questions which now distract the people of that section being of great delicacy nothing will be done by Executive authority which would tend to exasperate the public mind against the General Government at this juncture. While, however, the President will perform his duty fully enforcing the laws, the resignations of the Federal officers at Charleston being contingent on the acceptance by the President, time will be given them to reconsider their action.

An erroneous report has prevailed that the President intends issuing a proclamation, but it will be recollected that Gen. Jackson did not pursue such a course until after South Carolina had passed the nullifying ordinance.

NEWS ITEMS.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, the alarming discovery has just been made, that Frank Bates, a young, dashing, popular, lady-fascinating dry-goods clerk is a girl!

The Louisville, Ky., *Journal* says: "For a long time Kansas was 'bleeding.' Now she is starving. She finds this decidedly the worst of two."

A correspondent of the London Times says that the "Eternal City" is sunk in the lethargy of eternal death, and that, notwithstanding the glory of her past history, she is unfit to be the capital of the new Italian nation.

A REFUGER or home for lost or starved dogs is now being built in London, and the secretary to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is announced to receive subscriptions to effect this object, until the canine home is fully established.

Since the erection of the first Methodist Church in America, in the year 1760, there have been erected 14,000 churches, or an average of about three a week.—This Church probably has advanced more within the last century, than any other in America.

Mrs. LYMAN ELDREDGE of Ashford, Mass., laid a few days since and broke her leg in two places. She had to crawl some distance before she could call her son, to send him for a surgeon. He went with all speed, but before his return, she had set the broken bones herself, and the surgeon found all right, and nothing for him to do.

THE ST. JOSEPHS (Mo.) WEST, says:— "A wagon passed through our city this evening with a buffalo tied to its axle. It appeared to be about six months old, it is the ugliest specimen of wild beast we have ever seen. The hyena is a matter of moonshine in comparison. We can only describe a buffalo as being a sort of intermedium between a cow and a camel."

ONLY about thirty patents have been issued at Washington last week, and the reason is a novel one. It appears that the old Board of Examiners have been issuing two patents